SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

Schooription by Mail Post-Path. BAILT, Per Tear 6 00 BUNDAY, Per Tear 200 THE SUN, New York City.

One Honorable Way Out.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph is attempting to draw public attention to the circumstance of its existence by remarking frequently and in a loud voice that THE BUN is insincere in its idea of the obligations imposed upon the Democracy by the anti-protection plank in the platform of 1892. We do not grudge to our small friend whatever profit it can derive from this enterprise, but it does not seem a good plan for a newspaper to advertise itself in just is particular way, as an agile little sneak and a congenital liar:

"The fact is, and it is no secret to well-informed per pons, Tun Sur detests free trade almost as much as it does Onovan Clarealand. In pretending that the absurd free trade plank of the Chicago platform shall be literally carried out, our contemporary is making a self evident exhibition of downright insincerity and evident exhibition of the deserves to be dealt treachery that no longer deserves to be dealt with mildly or forbearingly. It is simply engaged in the same discreditable work undertaken by the men who, seeing they were beaten in their warfare on Gaorea Clavelane, deliberately determined to put him upon a platform which they hoped would render his defeat certain. The whole business was planned and executed for a dis Monorable purpose, which failed in the end. It was comparatively an easy matter under the circumstances to secure the adoption of the anti-protection resolun: but there are not half a dozen Democratic new ence in the country to-day demanding nat the plank referred to shall be carried out."

It appears quite clear to us that the question is not whether the plank declaring prosection a fraud and unconstitutional is pleasing or not to THE SUN or to the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, but whether the deliberate adoption of that plank as the main article of the Democratic party's creed imposes upon the party any responsibility and duty.

We think the plank means something; that it was a pledge; that it must either be squarely redeemed or frankly repudiated: and that while it cannot be repudiated without considerable inconvenience and not a little humiliation, it cannot be ignored or evaded or dodged without dishonor.

If it is insincerity or treachery to enter tain this view of the principal feature of the platform on which Mr. CLEVELAND was elected, we welcome the epithets which come so easily to the mouth of the little Philadelphia newspaper.

The resolution declaring it to be "a fun damental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no conatitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only," was not smuggled or juggled into the platform by the enemies of GROVER CLEVELAND in order to defeat him at the polls. It was ardently favored by some of Mr. CLEVELAND'S warmest supporters, and opposed by many of the delegates who regarded the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND as unwise. It was offered as a substitute for a resolution which took no positive ground on the question of protection, and which suited the ideas of those who thought it inadvisable to make that question the issue of the election of 1892. The colorless resolution was rejected, and the square, manly, straightforward substitute was adopted. by a vote of 564 to 352 in the Convention. The country accepted the pledge and put the Democratic party in control of the Executive and both Houses of Congress in order that the fundamental principle of that party might operate practically by means of the necessary legislation.

Now, it makes little difference whether newspapers of the moral calibre of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph regard the Democracy's resolution on the tariff as absurd or not, or whether they exhibit them selves publicly in the contemptible attitude of advising that the pledge be ignored and repudiated by inaction. No Democratic newspaper of character and conscience will venture to advocate a course so disgraceful. But it does make a vast difference to the Democratic party whether its leaders deal with the tariff question in a spirit of candor, courage, and full responsibility for obliga-

tions incurred. If the general opinion of the party at the present time is that the tariff plank of 1892 was a mistake; that protection is not unconstitutional: that protection is not robbery: that customs duties may be imposed and collected for other purposes than revenue: that the experiment outlined in the Convention's resolution is impracticable; then, the only honorable way out of the difficulty is to have the Democratic National Committee call another convention of the party, with full representative status and authority, and to have the new convention rescind the resolution of 1802.

This course would be costly, inconvenient. and mortifying to the party's self-respect; but we beg leave to say that it would be far less expensive far less inconvenient in the long run, and far less destructive of the Democracy's character as a responsible and honorable political organization, than the course which the sneaks and the liars are now industriously advocating.

The Decline of the Populists. In New York, conventions for the nomination of candidates for State offices are usually held in October, the month preceding the election; and our present electoral code precludes the filing of certificates of nomination at a much earlier date. In the Western, Southern, and New England States, however, it is customary to make nominations as early as June or July, and a five months' State campaign is, therefore, not an unusual thing, especially where the farmers are the most numerous body of Such nominating conventions are now holding, or have already been held, in several States: and it is a noticeable fact that those called by the Populist party. which cast one million votes for its candidate for President less than eight months ago, are but slightly attended. There is little enthusiasm. Many counties are unrepresented. Defections from the ranks are seen everywhere, and in some localities the collapse of the whole movement seems to be complete. For such a state of affairs there must be some sound reason, because the existing economic conditions are peculiarly favorable to the growth of a party of radical extremists and disconnected agitators, which the Populists are known to be Buch an organization usually expands and becomes formidable when business affairs are unsettled, and credits are contracted, when public confidence is impaired, and mercantile difficulties are abounding. On the other hand, a season of good times and plenteous production is fatal to the hopes of any organization whose political stock An trade is widespread dissatisfaction.

Why, then, should the Populists, with their lugubrious predictions and their plans for State aid and Government ownership of everything, suffer from this falling away at a time which ought to be propi tious for a great increase in their member ship and following? No one seems to know, and no one has tried to answer; yet the explanation is simple enough when the facts are considered.

The Populists revolted from the old parties in 1890, because neither the Republicans nor the Democrats would admit their representations of general discontent, or adopt the odd methods which they proposed for alleviating the condition of which they complained. The Populists declared at their Omaha Convention, in 1892, that the United States were on the verge "of moral, political, and material ruin." The people were demoralized; corruption was rampant; public opinion was silenced; the homes of the inhabitants were covered with mortgages; labor was impoverished; and the fruits of toil were boldly stolen from those whose industry was developing the nation's wealth.

On the other hand, the Republicans in Minneapolis in 1892, found affairs pretty satisfactory. They said there was "prosperity in our fields, workshops, and mines." Everything was booming, they declared. No necessity for any change existed.

But the Democrats in Chicago thought differently. They denounced as fraudulent, unconstitutional, and larcenous the system under which the people were taxed. They promised a sweeping change and beneficent results, if the Democracy should be again intrusted with power. They pointed "to the dulness and distress, the wage reductions, the homes and farms burdened with a real estate mortgage debt," and the other sinister effects of a system, which they explicitly and positively pledged themselves to do away with, f successful at the ensuing election. The Democracy was successful, beyond

even the expectations of many of its leaders. Thousands of Populists, Labor men, and others swelled its victorious ranks in November. Had the Republicans succeeded, the Populist and Labor propaganda would probably have continued and gained greater force. But the success of the Democracy put an end to their agitation, for, outside of a small group of theorists, the Populists and Labor men accept the general verdict of the country, that relief from industrial depression will come when the Democracy sweeps away the Republican system upon which the responsibility is charged. A special session of the Democratic Congress is about to be called for this purpose, in September; and, until it has acted, Populist and Labor conventions will doubtless be poorly attended, and scant attention will be paid to the deliberations of those who fail to understand that the Democracy has, by popular mandate, assumed the task of improving the condition of the people, and lessening the burdens which press upon them. Relief is to be secured by doing away with every vestige of unconstitutional protection, and substituting for it a revenue tariff without discrimination in favor of American products or American labor.

## Long and Loud.

Our highly esteemed Republican contemporary, the Democrat and Chronicle, cries aloud for an early State Convention and a loud and long campaign against Tammany. With thoughts that pant and incandescent words it leaps upon the situation thus:

"The State is controlled by the most corrupt political machine that ever disgraced its history. Its rascality, tyranny, and recklessness were glaringly illustrate by the proceedings of last winter's Legislature, and the whole significance of the fall election will lie in the

the whole significance of the tall election with the in the attempt to perpetuate its power.

"The Republican party is not perplexed by complica-tions or confronted with difficult problems. Its duty is plain, simple, and uncompromising. The opportunity and public expectation demand the nomination of good and strong candidates; men whose records will bear long and keen scrutiny; men whose names will mand the confidence of all parties; men who will lead the aggressive fight upon the Tammany citadel.
"For the Democra's a short campaign would be an inestimable advantage; for the Republicane it would be nothing less than a calamity. The Democrats have every chance to strengthen their cause by the free dis cussion afforded by a long campaign."

If outsiders will be allowed upon the floor, we shall second this motion, forgiving the heat because it is a form of motion. If it suits our Republican friends, it will suit us to have them hold their State Convention as soon as they can send around the notices to the country towns, or as soon as Mr. PLATT has prepared the list of delegates. If Mr. PLATT thinks that he needs time in order to prepare a spontaneous uprising of the people, give him all the time he wants. We fancy that this astute and witty gentleman no longer possesses the sweet confidence of youth in regard to the ease with which Tammany can be hunted down: but as he lends what little life is left to the neurasthenic Republicanism of New York, any ordinary friendly accommodation that he may ask for he ought to have

The tob which the Republican party of New York undertakes in resuming "an aggressive fight upon the Tammany citadel" is so big that plenty of time should be given to it. The Democrats of this town have been granting an extension of that time for years. Every year Republicans and Mugwumps come against them. and immense is the amount of talk expended; but citadels cannot be expected to capitulate to tongue artillery. Tammany continues to grow in strength instead of crumbling by request, and it watches with humorous satisfaction the annual expeditions of its enemies.

It appears from the language used by the Rochester journal from which we quote, and by other Republican newspapers, that the purpose of the Republicans is to make a great hullabaloo about Tammany, insist that Tammany is wicked, and that Tammany is the Democracy of the State of New York. Most people believe that Tammany Hall is a political organization local and peculiar to New York, but questions of accuracy will not bother the Republicans. The spirit of fidelity to Democratic principles, the faculty of party discipline and scientific party management, are shared by the whole Democracy of New York. In these respects something may have been learned from Tammany in the last few years by the Democrats who are not citizens of this town or members of Tammany; and neither teacher nor learners have rea son to be ashamed of the lesson. Scientific party management and the effective and orderly mobilization of party forces are attainments not granted to the present race of New York Republican politicians. It is the cue for these gentlemen to pretend that they hate Tammany; in private they not

infrequently confess their admiration for it. The renewal of a war of words against Tammany will amuse everybody, and not the least some of the leaders of the war. Of course, we except the Mugwumps, but they, poor devils, have no sense of humor, and they are in such a state of mind, or absence of mind, that it will be hard for the Republicans of New York to make any nominations which will not be accepted by them, and so draw to the Republican

party that small but fatal squad. 1891 the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT of Elmirs and Heidelberg led the Republican forces in "an aggressive fight upon the Tammany citadel," and yet he was beaten ridiculously, although he was not the victim of the Mugwump evil eye. Can anything be more aggressive than Mr. FASSETT was? He had plenty of time, and he used it all in asseverating the innate iniquity and peculiar cussedness of Tammany. Wherever he went he pictured a diabolic tiger upon the screen of his eloquenes. He appealed to every race to join in a holy war against the wickedness of Tammany. He took off his coat as a testimony against the beast. He had a whole brigade of orators, hired or volunteer, of assorted ages, nationalities, languages, and sizes, to help him to spread hatred and deflance of Tammany from Rouse's Point to French Creek, and from Randall Road to Fisher's Island. They made the eagle scream and the wolf howl; and it was thought that the country people were greatly frightened, and that the tiger was on his last legs. But after the election Mr. FASSETT was found to be decorating an interior after the manner of the lady who went out to ride as described in the quatrain which the Infanta EULALIA admires.

Can anybody do harder work in the way of abusing Tammany than Mr. FASSETT and his associates did? Will not the task be harder in an off year? Tammany never indulges in "off" years. At any rate, a repetition of the performance of 1891 ought to be amusing as well as harmless, and the Republicans can't begin to prepare for it too soon. It will take a long time for them to persuade the voters who don't live in this town that they ought to be greatly exercised over Tammany.

#### The Second Ballotings Begun in Germany.

To-day throughout the greater part of Germany, and on Monday in Bavaria, there will be in each district where there was a failure to elect on the first ballot a second and decisive contest between the two candidates who received the highest number of votes. Of such districts, there are 175, and in 129 of these, supporters and opponents of the Army bill will be pitted against each other. A considerable majority of these constituencies might be carried against the Government if all the sections of the Opposition would heartly cooperate.

This, however, will not take place. The Socialists, indeed, are willing to vote for any antagonist of the military project in any distriet where they will have no candidate of their own on the second balloting. But neither the Clerical party nor the new Radical People's party can be made to poll its whole vote for a Socialist in any constituency where the latter is arrayed against a supporter of the Government. In vain has Herr RICHTER, exasperated at the failure of his party to return a single candidate on the first ballot, called upon his friends to vote solidly for the Socialist nominee, wherever they have no candidate of their own. The opposite advice is given by the veteran scientist Prof. VIRCHOW, who, next to RICHTER himself, is the most eminent member of the Radical People's party. VIRCHOW deems it of far more importance to check the growth of socialism than to defeat the Army bill. Similar differences of opinion have been revealed among the Clericals. Immediately after the first balloting, Dr. LIEBER and some other Ultramontane leaders issued a circular urging all German Catholies to support Socialists in those districts where the final contest lay between the latter and partisans of the Government. This counsel proved so obnoxious to an influential section of the party that a second circular was sent forth. virtually disavowing the first, and proclaiming it to be the duty of Catholics to oppose Socialists under all circumstances. Such being the attitude of many Radicals and of many Clericals, the Socialists, on their part, can hardly be expected to carry out with unanimity and fervor their original purpose of upholding any candidate unfriendly

to the Army bill. On the whole, the prospects of the Government seem somewhat brighter than they did when the returns of the first ballotings were incomplete. It is still probable, however, that the LIEBER Clericals will control nearly a hundred seats. But the Socialists are no longer expected to elect more than fifty members, and they will be lucky if they elect that number. Then, again, although in the last Reichstag the Freisin nige party and the People's party could. between them, muster seventy-eight votes. the coalition between the Richterists and the People's party can scarcely hope to command more than forty seats in the hext one. Crediting these three sections of the Opposition with the numbers mentioned, we should have a total of 190 votes. or eight short of a majority. The needed reënforcement could be counted on from Alsace-Lorrainers, Guelphs and Particularists, who, collectively, would cast at least a dozen votes against the Government.

Thus, even admitting what is yet uncertain, that the sixteen Poles would again vote for the Army bill, and that Chancellor CAPRIVI can reckon on all the members of the Reichstag except those here accounted for, we must conclude that he would still find himself in a minority. On the other hand, it is possible that neither the Clericals, Socialists, nor Radicals will carry quite so many seats as we have here conceded to them, in which event the Government may secure a slight preponderance. The facthat, in any case, the forces arrayed on be half of the Army bill and those against it will be very closely matched makes the contest now going on in Germany unusually exciting.

# A Very Interesting List.

The list of the public-school girls who pass the annual examinations for admission into the Normal College, as the girls' high school is named, is always interesting

and suggestive as a social study. These examinations continued through out the week beginning with the 5th of June, and in that trying weather as many as 1.150 girls submitted themselves to the severe ordeal, for the tests applied are sharp. In order to gain admittance to the college the candidates are required to get 75 out of a possible 100 in the measure of proficiency, and this necessary percentage was secured by 652 of them. Considering the severity of the test, that was proportionately a large number, and the girls who bore it so successfully must be both intel lectually bright and nervously enduring.

As is frequently the case, if not usually one of the two girls attaining the highest averages was of Jewish lineage, PAULA COHN. The other was a German, with a surname illustrious in German literature MAY LESSING. They each obtained 94.6, or were close to perfection, while ESTELLE AZIEL had 94 per cent. None of the three it will be seen, is of American stock, excent as made American by naturalization, or as having been born in this country.

The names of the remaining 649

representatives of the old American stock. Those conspicuous among them are the Jewish names. The German names are frequent, and there are many Irish. Every European nationality is represented in the list, and more prominently, besides those we have mentioned, are the Scandinavian, the Italian, and the French. Of the Span ish, there are a few. It is doubtful whether more than one-third of these capable girls are of families which have been American for more than a generation, or at most two generations.

Of course, this is not remarkable when we consider how vast, proportionately, in New York is the number of the population of foreign birth; but it shows that the ambition for intellectual improvement and the capacity for severe intellectual exercise are not deficient among these newcomers. It indicates that the American blood is not deteriorating because of the recent foreign infusion. It is growing better, and, meantime, the quality of American feminine beauty is improving.

Here are a few of the names picked out at random: MARY C. I. CAFFERATA, VIOLA CARABEL AUKEN, THERESE CSASZAR, EU-PHEMIA VAN HOLLAND, M. LILLIE VON WEIN, DELPHINIA MANUS, NINA AGRA-MONTE, CECILIA LA HUNETTE, AMELIA A. SCHLEGELMILCH, ANNA VAN DER OSTEN, ADELE M. VAN DE CARB, ROSA M. VALDE-TORRO, OLGA POLLACK, SERAFFINE RAU-BETSCHEK, REBECCA REGINA HOTCHMER, MARY FRANCES DE NANKY, CHARLOTTE EDITH ZANN. Yet they all passed the severest of examinations in English.

### America and the Pope.

The Papal encyclical on the school ques tion is another among many recent indications of the great importance which the de velopment of the Roman Catholic Church in this country has in the mind of LEO XIII. No other part of his spiritual dominions seems to have been of deeper concern to the Pope for several years past.

The Pontifical letter also makes clear the purpose of the appointment of Mgr. Sa-TOLLI. It describes him as "our delegate." sent hither in order that "our presence should be made, as it were, perpetua among you, by the permanent establishment of an Apostolic Delegation at Washington." He has not come to perform a special and limited function, but as the spiritual representative of the Pope, with the fullest authority which can be delegated to him. Moreover, grass, trees, bushes, and flowers in the parks the encyclical explains frankly that the immediate cause of the appointment of the Apostolic Delegate was the existence of "germs of dissension" among American Catholics. These had "developed in the too well-known controversies concerning the instruction of Catholic youth," and the Papal command to Mgr. SATOLLI was to bring about their "extirpation."

In pursuance of this purpose, the Apostolic Delegate declared that the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore as to such education should be "faithfully observed." "In so far as they contain a general rule of action:" "and that although the public schools are not to be entirely condemned, still every endeavor should be made to multiply Catholic schools and to bring them to perfect equipment." This rule the Pope commands "to be stendfastiv observed." thus formally sustaining his Delegate, "in order that, in a matter of so grave importance, there may remain no further room for doubt or for dissension of opinions."

Finally, the Pope manifests his wise and statesmanlike policy by stimulating the Roman Catholics to ardent patriotism. "Prove the earnestness of your love for your country," are his noble words, "so that they who are interested with the administration of the government, may clearly recognize how strong an influence for the support of public order and for the advancement of public prosperity is to be found in the Catholic Church." This is an exhortation which might well be addressed to all the Christian bodies; and they all must applaud the spirit which inspires LEO XIII. in its utterance.

Catholic Church in the United States can never grow so great as to be a cause of reasonable fear; and in cultivating it the Papacy will command the respect even of those who reject its authority.

## The Passion for Racing.

The enormous growth of the interest in horse racing in this country was shown by the vast attendance at the Suburban Handi cap at Sheepshead Bay on Tuesday.

Though it was the hottest June day we have had in many years, the race was run in the presence of 25,000 people, men, women, and children. Toey all forgot the thermometer in their excitement over the contest; and in their eager interest they represented ten times as many people who remained at home in this town alone.

Thus it is proved that horse racing, which formerly engaged the attention of a com paratively small and special part of the people, has now become a general and an absorbing passion in this country. In no other is it stronger and more pervasive at the present time; and as a practical, desirable, and beneficial consequence of it the improvement in the breed of horses is noticeable everywhere. Simultaneously and incidentally, all domestic live stock, cows, pigs, hers, and sheep, are becoming of better quality, and the usual farmyard is a more agreeable sight than it used to be.

It has taken the English a long time to discover this country, and many of them have not yet been able to find out anything about it. The Tribune has had an interview with an old officer of the British army, Lieut.-Gen. Massy, who is now here. "I am glad I came to this country." he said, "and have found out for myself what sort of a country it is and what sort of people live here. Do you know, we English have the most absurd ideas about this country? I half expected to find the men all carrying revolvers in their hip pockets and squirting tobacco juice promiscuously, as DICKERS described them. I had been told that people, when presented to you, would feel your clothes and ask how much they cost. Of course, I didn't believe everything I heard about this country, but I certainly expected to find it a crude place." this Englishman went on to tell what he had found in New York, to his wonder and delight. Next he told how an error which he had entertained had been corrected in the course of his visit. He had understood before he came her that Englishmen were disliked in this country, and had thought that he would need to concea his identity in order that he might save himself from assault. He now knows however, that the people here are polite and friendly to the English. "I wish more Englishmen would ome to America. It would serve to correct the false impression of the American people and their feelings for the mother country, which is well-nigh universal in England."

Strange, truly, it is that to so many English men the United States is yet an undiscovered country. Thousands of Englishmen come here every year, some as immigrants and others as tourists. There is a vast commerce between England and this country, carried on by vessels that are forever plying between English and American ports. The news of the cessful candidates show comparatively few two countries is printed in both of them, and

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY. the same language is spoken in both. Many thousands of Americans visit England every year, and there are plenty of marriages be

Queen's army makes the confession which w

After the English have discovered this coun

try, they may find out that it is of some conse

not as green as a lot of English authors have

quence in the world, and that its people are

We must now say "Adleu!" to our lovely

amiable, and accomplished visitor from Spain

the fair Eulalia. And again "Adieu!" most

most worthy representative of the Queen Re-

gent, Manta Cumistinal Soft be the airs that

waft thee across the seas, and plemant be thy

memories of the land of which thou hast been

the welcome guest. Long be thy life and ever

ancient capital of Spain, you recall New York,

the admiration which you have expressed for

it! But one word before parting. We are

rejoiced to know that ever since the cannon

thundered as your ship approached our har-

bor, until yesterday, when you returned here

from Newport, bound for Spain, we have been

able to please you in everything. Your own

qualities and demeanor have commanded

measure of esteem rarely ever given to

stranger; and proud we are to be assured that

this esteem is mutual. We shall always be

"HENRY WATTERSON goes to the city of New York in

countless series of recreations and amusements.

are generally made cool by the sea breeze, and every

thing that the most exacting thate can desire is witht

These words are true and well put. Very

many of our country friends are already with u

the attractions of the city this summer are even

ber; there are amusements and sports of every

kind; there are plenty of cool spots for the hot

hours; the broad salt sea is before us; this is a

headquarters for fishermen; the ships are sail-

ing in and out all the time; the markets are

that a good many of the churches are closed in

summer, and that their favorite preachers are

not at home; but lots of churches are open

every Sunday, and there must be acceptable

We shall be pleased to see more of our coun-

try friends here, including other Kentuckians than the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON, who knows

what he is talking about when he proudly de

clares that New York is the most delightful

THE PATENT OFFICE SCANDAL.

Ex-Commissioner Simonds Admits that

Copies of Papers Were Made for Him.

Washington, June 23.-In the disbarment

proceedings to-day before the Commissioner of

Patents against ex-Commissioner Simonds and

Foster & Freeman, Mr. Simonds, by his attor-

ney, admitted that there had been made for him.

and later he produced, certified carbon copies

of seven different sets of papers in the Daniel

Drawbaugh files, among which was the file

and contents of the original application of

Church & Church, who are conducting the

prosecution on behalf of the Government, that

this application is the original out of which a

large number of live pending divisional ap

plications were carved, the most important of

which was that of April 3, 1884, under which

nublic use proceedings are now pending. It is

public use proceedings are now pending. It is further contended that the disclosure of the contents of this parent application was, in fact, a disclosure of the contents of that of 1881, which is admitted to be a live application still pending.

Among the other copies of Drawbaugh papers which Mr. Simonds admitted having made and produced was a certified copy of the public use proceedings under the application of 1884, which Church & Church contend is a part of the 1884 application, and therefore presumably in the secret files of the office. Mr. Simonds also admitted that none of these copies was paid for by him. One of the non-official typewriters who made the copies said on the stand that in making no charge for the carbon copies she had acted upon the suggestion of Chief Clerk Bennett.

Adial and the Offices,

WASHINGTON, June 23.-Democrats recom

mended for appointment by Vice-President

Stevenson have generally given up the chase

and gone home. They were not many. The

Vice-President has been discreet in this re-

spect. He has favored none whose descris

were not obvious, whose qualifications were

not unquestionable. Naturally enough, he

expected that there would be no failure in any

case. None sought any great office. A suita-

ble recognition of their services was all that

was desired. Besides, there were some rights

Vice-President that justified him in believing

that his wishes would not be wholly neglected.

But they have been neglected, nevertheless

Mr. Stevenson has been very little in Washing-

ton since the adjournment. He has taken no

part in any scramble for the offices. He has

usked nothing save some small favors, which

must be recarded rather as rights. He has

embarrass the Administration. Yet most of the

few things he did ask for have, after an aggra-

vating delay, been denied to him. This is sur

Appointments by the President,

Washington, June 23.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Collectors of Internal Revenue-William H. Dovle, for the First district of Fennes) ania, and Richard R. Morris, for the district of Kansas. Collector of Customs-Harry A. McNeally, for the district of saco, Maine.

The Blooming of Bissell.

When Bissell first the sceptre took

For Bissell yet was young.

And thought the spigot greater than

The bung.

Throughout the land a shout arose,

And thought the spigot greater than The bung.

Then time wore on and Maxwell came,

Of his official state. It seemed to him the proper thing

To stand around and wait, Ere he had chopped offending necks:

A Democratic shout, Demanding of the P. M. G.

To turn the raccals out. But Bissell gave it little heed; For Bissell yet was young,

A man not young nor lax. and soon the cautious P. M. G. Heard loud resounding whacks; He hid his head, he closed his cars;

For Brasell yet was young.

To stop the swinging blade:

ilis axe resounding rung; The apigot wasn't in it with

So Le can hear the axe

A shudder at its whacks:

And thought the spigot greater than

But still Rob Maxwell kept the page

For Maxwell knew his business and

The bung.

And Bissell now has braced himself,

Chop off the ruscals' heads without

You every now and then he doubts.

Though he is much less young. And sometimes thinks the spigot is

The bung.

Which he at first had made, Though Bissell's nervous hand was raised

prising, but it is true.

joined in nothing that would in any manne

supposed to be inseparable from the station of

Drawbaugh of 1880. It is contended by

preachers around.

happy to see you. And now, ho! for Spain!

cut a few lines:

easy reach."

happy! And when, in far-off years, in the

may it always appear before you as worthy

estimable Infanta! And once more "Adieu

have quoted.

Croker's Newspaper Warmly Praises tween the men and women of the two countries. And yet Lieut.-Gen. Massr of the Mr. Cleveland's Administration.

From Thursday's America That national Administration must indeed e considered fortunate whose adversaries can find no object of criticism more obvious than the abounding substance of its constitutional enieftain. The ghoulish glee with which Mr. Cleveland's most vigitant and professional detractors dwell upon the necessity which they have discovered for more vigorous and persistent physical exercise than his duties have allowed him to take ought to be his strongest commendation to the good will and approval of his fellow citizens. With all due regard to his physical health-which, we suppose, he is abundantly able to take care of-Mr. Cleveland was elected to the Presidency to discharge the

duties, and not to pose as a fashion plate. Doubtless if the American public had thought otherwise, it would have selected as a subsiltute a comeller creature with a due abatement of intellect and character-some member of the Town Club, for example, with an equal girth of chest and eranium.

But there seems to be no disposition to carp at Mr. Cleveland's Caninet, not even among his most ingenious fault finders. How is this. gentlemen? Is it possible that a mere Demoerat has really done wisely in making up his political family? Have we really arrived at a time when consorious partisanship can find no other object of reprodution than the abundant health of the Executive?

So it seems, whether it is tact and ingenuity, Almost every summer we notice in our or a direct determination to do what is best for the country, coupled with a most felicitous rural contemporaries many an article like that ability to detect the need, or whether it is the of the Times-Union of Albany, from which we nuch-talked-of "Cleveland luck" that has directed the President every man will dethe hot months, and declares that it is the most de-lightful summer resort. Many other residents of in-land places seem to be of the same opinion. The is a termine according to his predisposition. But it will seem plain to the man of ordinary comgood intent. President Cleveland has the gift markets and restaurants supply the delicacies of the whole world. If it is warm during the day, the nights of satisfying a larger number of people than most men who have held the office.

#### DOWN WITH THE MICROBES!

An Old Sanitarian Calls for a Few Appropriations for a National Board of Health.

in the city enjoying themselves. They find that To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have some things to say to you, and perhaps should greater and more varied than usual and theypremise by introducing myself. I am a saniknow by experience that this is a good time of tary scientist. I have spent the past twenty the year to come here. There is gayety chough years in constant study of the wily microbe and for anybody; there are spectacles beyond numthe pestiferous bacterium. I am the scientist who discovered that every pound of what is commonly called "good butter" contains 61,-719.417 bacteria of the most postilential proclivities. I also discovered that these microbes could be reduced to a state of innocuous desucbursting with fruits and other things; the tude by boiling the butter before eating it. The more I study sanitary science the more I am are levely; the birds sing. Tell us what you impressed with the need of correcting the terwant and here it is. The rates at the hotels rible mistake which was committed when the are reasonable; board can be had at almost any bacteria were created. price. Perhaps some of our visitors may regret I observe that some of my fellow scientists

are agitating the need of a National Board of Health. I am heartily in favor of this project. Congress should lose no time in appropriating at least two millions a year to start this beneficent plan. This would enable the Board to pay one scientist in each State \$10,000 a year as partial recompense for his inestimable services in studying the habits of the microbes. It is a shame that we poor scientists have to labo and toil on in poverty instead of being paid the good salaries we so richly deserve.

But some may ask: Where is the two millions a year coming from?

I will tell you how a great fund for the advancement of sanitary science can be raised. There are a large number of pensioners who are drawing pensions legally awarded them. But they are well to do in the matter of this world's goods, and do not need these rensions for their support. Of course it is a shame for such wealthy people to draw their pensions: they should turn them over to the creation of a sanitary fund.

Then there are a large number of persons drawing interest on Government bonds who are well off and do not need this interest for their support. Such men should be ashamed to take interest from the Government; they should turn it over to the creation of a sanitary fund.

I have no doubt that the establishment of a national Board of Health would result in such scientific discoveries of new ways to subduc the microbes that the limit of human life would be greatly extended. My belief is that a man would maintain his vigor up to 200 years if the deleterious effect of the microbes were neutralized. Let us have a national Board of Scientists.

supported by a national fund raised from the pensioners and the bondholders. AN OLD SANITARIAN.

NEW HAVEN, June 23.

## CRUISING ON THE VIKING.

Capt. Andersen Gives Some Friends on An-cient Norse Sail-A Cable from King Oscar. The Viking went sailing down the bay yes-

erday. She sailed as far as Bedlow's Island. and then, the wind being light, she turned bout, showed for a half mile what she could do against the wind, and then accepted a tow from the tug that accompanied her. Including her crew there were sixty people aboard. 'Viking brew" beer. The guests were members of the New York Yacht Club and Scan dinavians who were acquainted with the sailors.

One of the guests brought his wife and his sister-in-law. Although the wind was light the river was rather choppy and the Viking was rocking very much. The two women rocked a little while, gazed at each other, turned pale, and asked to be nut back on the tug. The Viking sailed without them.

Capt. Andersen showed the reporters a cablegram which he had received yesterday. He translated it thus:

translated It time:

Canish and Create the Viking:

In pursance of a command from his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, I am to forward his hearty compraturations on the completion of your successful voyage across the Atlantic, and his appreciation of the excellent reamanship shown by the captain and crew of the Viking.

First Court Marshal.

First Court Marshal. Capt. Andersen said he had cabled the fol-

In his Mojesy, King Os-orIn behalf of myself and crew. I beg to thank you for
your leastly congratulations and appreciation of our
deed. I wish to assure your Majesty that your rem mbrance of us, Norwegian seamen, on an occasion like
this will give pleasure to the Norwegian seafaring
class. Your obedient,

Majesta Andreasure.

Among those who were on the Viking were Secretary J. V. S. Oddle of the New York Yacht Club. and Superintendent Houghton of the Maritime Exchange. Capt. Andersen expects to start for Chicago either to-day or to-morrow. The Secretary of the Navy, he said, had nromised him to send a Government tug to tow the Viking through the canals.

The Navy Department Cannot Tow Viking Ship to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, June 23.-Capt. Anderson has alled upon the Navy Department to take the Viking ship around from New York to Chicago. Viking ship around from New York to Chicago. He made a personal application to Commodore Ramsay. Chief of the Navigation Bureau, to have the boat towed around, but the Commodore, being without any authority of law to do so, has been oilliged to decline. He has offered, however, to cause one of the navy yard tugs to tow the vessel up the Hudson to Albany, but has told Cart. Andersen that he must himself provide for the further transportation through the Eric Canai and the lakes.

## Penry's Vessel at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.-The steamer Falcon, which will take Lieut. Peary and his party to the Arctic regions, arrived at Knighn's Point, Camden, N. J., shortly, after noon to-The house which the e as his winter quarters was taken on board this afternoon.

## Its Height.

She-How high is that big Ferris wheel at the World's Fair, Henry!
He-I don't know exactly, but not anything like the prices in the swell restaurants not far away

To Make Good a Possibility

Fram the Indianapolis Journal. "I might have married half a dozen better men you," and Mrs. Jarkson-Parks, in the course of a coujugal it... "and, what's more, I mean to do se

THE DIOCESE OF NEWARK.

Bishop Wigger's New Connell Said to be

The Synod of the Roman Catholic Diocese of lewark was held resterday by Bishop Wigger and the clergy in the chapel of Seton Hall College at South Orange. Two new deaneries were created, one in Essex county, to be presided over by Mgr. Doane of Newark, and one in Hudson county, under Father Sency, the venerable pastor of St. Mary's in Jersey City.

The most important act of the Synod was the formation of the Bishop's Council for the next three years. In view of the recent troubles in the diocese, the constitution of the council was looked forward to with much interest and some anxiety by both Bishop and clergy. The council according to the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baitimore, consists of six members, three of whom are selected absolutely by the Bishop, while the other three are elected by the assembled elergy The Bishop appointed Vicar-General O'Connor, Mar. Seton, and Mgr. Doane. Then the clergy voted for the other councillors. The Bishop announced that in order to leave to the voters perfect freedom in their voting, he would not require them to attach their names to their rall as. The Bishop then left the During his absence the Synod went into pri-

During his absence the Synod went into private session, the Promoter presiding. The three members of the council were agreed upon. It was unanimously resolved to ask the lishop to absolve the law which was made some time ago problitating preaching at unera. It was also unanimously resolve to ask the lishop to change the existing law relating to the atjointment of conlessors for religious communities, as as to give greater choice and freedom of conscience to the religious members.

religious communities, seas to give greater religious members.

The Procurators of the clergy conveyed to the Bishop the desires of the Synod, and then the Bishop returned to the Synod. The first set was to announce the names of those chosen for the council. These names were: Father Girlen of St. Lucy's, Jersey City; the Rev. Peter O'Donnell of Hackensack, and the new. Dr. Synout of Seton Hall. All three are young men, and it is said they are all thoroughly in favor of the Bishop spoiley during his recent troubles. After the Councillors had been announced it was declared by the Secretary that there would be no new laws promulgated by the Bishop, but that the statutes of the Hormer Synods would remain in force.

Then the Bishop, taking his mitro and crossier, descended from the altar and wakked down to the communion railing, where he made an address to the clergy. First he referred to their desire to have the law abrogated which promitited unceral sermons. He snoke of the alcuses that had led to this act of lexislation, but, since it was the general ordinion of the clergy that it would be more beneficial to have the law changed, he thereupon repealed it absoluter. With regard to the second point, he said that, as he did not exactly understand what the clergy desired, and as it was a matter of great importance, he would before making any change consider the question and consult with his council. He then speke in a very feeling manner of his motives in his administration of the diocese.

He appealed to the priests to assist him in his earnest endeavors to promote the spiritual welfare of the people. During his discourse a burst of applause came from the assembled priests.

The synodal examiners appointed were the bleveter Wester.

a furst of appause came from the assessment The synodal examiners appointed were the following: Vicar-General O'Cennor, Mgrs, Seton and De Concilio, Dr. Smith. Father Michael White, Drs. Synott and Phalon, and Fathers Tighe and Baxter.

RIGHT 10 KIEP SIDEWALK STANDS. Two Have Been Carted Away from Kuox's

Corner, but They May Be I'ut Back, Louis Helm was drawing soda water for a thirsty crowd on the Fulton street side of the

Knox building, a few feet from the southeast corner of Broadway, eleven days ago, when a truck stopped before his stand. Inspector McGinness and two men from the Bureau of Incumbrances got off the truck. The In-spector told Heim that a lawyer, whose clothes had been splashed with soda water, had complained against the stand, and, under the laws of the city, the stand would have to go. Heim removed his fountain and syrups, and the In-

removed his fountain and syrups, and the Inspector and his men put the stand into the truck and carted it off. The stand of a dealer in pocketbooks was also carted away, after the owner had removed his goods.

Heim and the pocketbook seller rented their stand space from Knox, the laster. To prevent the stand keepers from going into business again on the corner, the city has kept a policeman on duty in front of the they building. Mr. Knox is in Europe. His representative in the store said yesterday that the stands would be put back within a day or two. The Burcau of Incumbrances removed the news stand from the Knox corner in Mayor Hewitt's Administration. Knox had the news stand put back by an order of court.

COOPER SAYS IT'S USURY.

Alleging that He Paid \$25,060 Bonus on a £100,000 Loan-Denlais, Andrew J. Cooper asked Judge McAdam yesterday to make permanent a temporary in-

junction preventing the State Trust Company

from disposing of 5,000 shares of the stock of he Grandylew Hotel Company of Chicago. Cooper says that on Dec. 13, 1802, he loan of \$100,000 from the company, giving the stock as collateral for two notes for \$125,000, payable June 13. He says the \$25,000 note was exacted as a usurious bonus for the loan. He says the company acted in the matter through W. B. Putney, its lawyer, and it. T. McDonald, its agent. The suit is brought to cancel the notes, on the ground of usury.

Andrew Mills, President of the company, says that neither Putney nor McDonald was in the employ of the company. He says the \$125,000 was paid to Cooper, Putney swears that he was not counsel for the company, and that Cooper got the full \$125,000. Me-lonald says that, Cooper paid him the \$25,000 for services in getting the loan and for work in connection with an electric light company in Chicago.

Decision was reserved. payable June 13. He says the \$25,000 note

## SUNBEAMS.

-"I have seen, at one time and another all sorts of things hanging on washlines," said a cittzen, "but t day, for the first time, I saw among the shirts and stockings an American flag."

—In the shopping districts one sometimes sees a

newaboy, with his bundle of papers under his arm, gravely hotling open the door of a carriage for my lady. Sometimes she gives him something, sometimes not; he takes the chances on that. -As a general thirg the newsboy, when on duty, de

votes himself strictly to hustline, but there crossed Madison square the other evening a newslaw who, between cries of his papers, smelled at a sizable bouque of red flowers with evident pleasure. -"Peope may diffe;" said a mar who lives in the subarbs, "as to whether it's a good thing to have to cross a ferry to get to and from your binne, but I know that at this season of the year it is designiful to ride on

the bow of a ferryboat, and twice a day to be refreshed by cooling breezes. -"I don't know why it ta," said a man, "but I am quite sure that I can get along comfortably with less sleep in hot weather than in cold. I know that if I should less baif a night's sleep in the winter season I should feel the next day all broken up; but I can its awake now maybe until two or three o'clock in the

morning and yet get up at the usual hour feeling per-haps not quite so bright as usual, but all right."

—Almost the sole hereditary trade in the United States is that of the deep water pilot. At most of the important scaports pilotage has been confined for gen erations to a few families. The Delaware pilots com-gregate at Lewes, where they have lived these many generations. To be a deep-water pilot in Delaware is to be a man of consideration, with houses, lands, and

portable goods ashore, a snug home, a well-clad family, and local honors of various sorts. -One commonly fluds in charge of an up-town branch of a Wall street broker's office some man who has been known as a plunger, and come not dead broke. Such a man, if skilled in the love of the street, makes a good up-town manager at, say, \$2,500 a year He is commonly of good address, and he has friends to go on his bond, should bonds be demanded by the sur-ployer. The up-town manager has seldom learned his lesson thoroughly, and he has his times of haying on

his own account, perhaps his most dang-rous vice to -Among the many Russian articles of use and beauty now imported to this country are gridles for feminine walsts. They are, like most Russian criaments gor-geous to the sast degree. The girdle strelf is made of cloth woren with threads of gold or siver. The buckle is usually a large, metallic affair, bedirened with Byzantine decoration. Sometimes a javelle, jewelled and colored, forms the tongue of the buckle, and some

times the belt is further ornamented by heavy tassels fringed with gold or aliver builton. The girdles are no Bearly so expensive as they look

The leading physician in an our-door clints says
that he receives to stry as must case, of the smallers
in strawberry time as he goed disting all the rest of the year. Both the anid of the berry and the surar that is eaten with it, will bis converted intracid when eaten in large quantities, are bad for rhoumatism, which originates in an acid state of the blood. Persons of a

rheumatic tandency, or distress, often find if impos sinis to eat strawberries for more than two or three days without experiencing ill effects, and those who have no such tendency are apt to have twinges in their es and elbows during the strawberry featival seese